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U S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 1830/49264 FORM PTO-1390 (REV 5-93)

DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO	E UNITED STATES /EO/US) CONCERNING	A U.S APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1
FILING UNDER 35 U	.S.C. 371	09/647522
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP99/01607	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE March 30, 1999	
TITLE OF INVENTION NOVEL HEMOLYTIC ACTIVE PROTEINS AND O		Арін 1, 1998
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Hiroshi NAGAI, Terumi NAKAJIMA	ENES ENCODING THE SAME	
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Ele	ected Office (DO/EO/US) the following	g items and other information:
1. X This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a fil	ling under 35 U.S.C. 371.	
2. This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of	of items concerning a filing under 35 U.	S.C. 371
3. This express request to begin national examination pro examination until the expiration of the applicable time	ocedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f) at any time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT	rather than delay Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. x A proper Demand for International Preliminary Exami	ination was made by the 19th month fro	om the earliest claimed priority date.
5. X A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.	.S.C. 371(e)(2)).	
a. is transmitted herewith (required only if no	ot transmitted by the International Burea	au).
b. x has been transmitted by the International B	ureau	
c. is not required, as the application was filed	in the United States Receiving Office	(RO/US)
6. X A translation of the International Application into Engl	ish (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).	
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Applica	ation under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C.	371(c)(3))
a. are transmitted herewith (required only if n	ot transmitted by the International Bure	eau).
b. have been transmitted by the International I	Bureau.	
c. have not been made; however, the time lim	it for making such amendments has NO	OT expired.
d. have not been made and will not be made.		
8. A translation of the amendments to the claims under PO	CT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).	
9. An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 37	(1(c)(4)).	
10. A translation of the annexes to the International Prelimit (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).	inary Examination Report under PCT A	article 36
Item 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information	tion included:	İ
11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.9	97 and 1.98.	
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cov	er sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.	28 and 3.31 is included.
13. x A FIRST preliminary amendment.		
A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment	ot.	III II DOGA NI II TAA AA
14. A substitute specification.	101	
15. A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.	PAT	ENT TRADEMARK OFFICE
16. x Other items or information:		

PCT/IB/308; PCT/ISA/210; Sequence Listing, CRF thereof and statement of sameness; First page of published PCT application

US APPLICATION NO. (if know		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIO	N NO	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET	NUMBER			
09/	641522			1830/49264				
17. [X] The following:				CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY			
Basic National Fee	(37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):						
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Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate					
Total Claims	20 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$	ļ			
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				DATE				

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Attorney Docket: 1830/49264
PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: HIROSHI NAGAI ET AL.

§371 National Phase for PCT/JP99/01607

Serial No.: TO BE ASSIGNED Group Art Unit: TO BE ASSIGNED

Filed: October 2, 2000 Examiner: TO BE ASSIGNED

Title: NOVEL HEMOLYTIC ACTIVE PROTEINS AND GENES

ENCODING THE SAME

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Box PCT

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the fees and examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 2, line 2, change "cleared" to --found--;
line 3, change "same" to --some--;
line 14, before "non-dialyzable", insert --a--;
line 17, before "poison", insert --this--; and
line 24, change "have never been clarified up to
now" to --were not known up to now--.

Page 3, line 19, change "clarified" to --found that--, and
"having" to --had--;

line 24, after "...Ala-Thr", insert --(SEQ ID NO:1)--; and

line 27, after "...Val-Asn-Lys", insert -- (SEQ ID NO:2)--.

- Page 4, line 3, after "...Lys", insert --(SEQ ID NO:3)--; line 11, change "to" to --on the--; line 15, change "in" to --at the--; and line 21, change "(SEQ ID NO 5)" to --(SEQ ID NO:5)--.
- Page 7, line 4, change "(SEQ ID NO 5)" to --(SEQ ID NO:5)--; and line 5, change "(SEQ ID NO 4)" to --(SEQ ID NO:4)--.
- Page 8, line 1, change "(SEQ ID NO 4)" to --(SEQ ID NO:4)--.
- Page 13, line 26, after "...Ala-Thr", insert -- (SEQ ID NO:1)--.
- Page 14, line 1, after "...Val-Asn-Lys", insert -- (SEQ ID NO:2)--; and line 5, after "...Lys", insert -- (SEQ ID NO:3)--.
- Page 15, line 15, after "...CCI G", insert -- (SEQ ID NO:6)-
- line 16, after "...TYT C", insert --(SEQ ID NO:7)-;
- line 17, after "...AAY MG", insert --(SEQ ID NO:8)--;
- line 18, after "...ACI GC", insert --(SEQ ID NO:9)--;

-;

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line 19, after "...ATG G", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:10) --;
               line 20, after "...CRT C", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:11) --;
               line 21, after "...GAR AA", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:12) --; and
               line 22, after "...CCR TC", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:13) --.
     Page 17,
               line 28, after "...GCA GC", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:14)--; and
               line 29, after "...TCA TC", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:15) --.
               line 1, after "...ATC CG", insert -- (SEQ ID
     Page 18,
NO:16) --;
               line 2, after "...TAA CG", insert -- (SEQ ID
N0:17) --; and
               line 3, after "...TAC AC", insert -- (SEQ ID
NO:18) --.
     Page 20, line 2, change "(SEQ ID NO 5)" to -- (SEQ ID NO:5) -
-;
               line 3, change "(SEQ ID NO 4)" to -- (SEQ ID NO:4) -
- ;
               line 4, change "(SEQ ID NO 1)" to -- (SEQ ID NO:1) -
-;
               line 5, change "(SEQ ID NO 2)" to -- (SEQ ID NO:2) -
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line 6, change "(SEQ ID NO 3)" to --(SEQ ID NO:3)--;

line 7, change both occurrences of "(SEQ ID NO 5)" to --(SEQ ID NO:5)--;

line 8, change "(SEQ ID NO 5)" to --(SEQ ID NO:5) --; and

line 10, change "(SEQ ID NO 4)" to --(SEQ ID NO:4)--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claims 1-16 without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter therein, and substitute therefor, new Claims 17-36 as follows:

- --17. An isolated protein comprising the amino acid residue sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5, or any of the aforementioned sequences modified by an addition or deletion of one or more amino acid residues, and/or a substitution of one or more amino acid residues by another amino acid residue, wherein said protein has hemolytic activity.
- 18. The protein according to claim 17, wherein the protein is isolated from a nematocyst of Carybdea rastonii.
- 19. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein according to claim 17.
- 20. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 19, wherein the molecule comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

- 21. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 19.
- 22. An isolated protein produced by expression of a polynucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid residue sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5 or a polynucleotide which hybridizes with said polynucleotide sequence.
- 23. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 19.
- 24. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 21.
- 25. A host cell transfected/transformed by the vector according to claim 23.
- 26. A host cell transfected/transformed by the vector according to claim 24.
- 27. A process for making a vector which expresses the protein according to claim 17, comprising incorporating an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding said protein into said vector in an operatively-linked relation with a promoter.
- 28. A process for making a protein having hemolytic activity comprising culturing the host cell according to claim 25, and recovering the protein from said host cell or culture solution.

- 29. A process for making a protein having hemolytic activity comprising culturing the host cell according to claim 26, and recovering the protein from said host cell or culture solution.
- 30. A process for isolating the protein according to claim 17, comprising ultrasonicating a nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii* in phosphoric acid buffer solution, and extracting and purifying supernatant fluid after centrifugation by the ion exchange high performance liquid chromatography and gel filtration high performance liquid chromatography to isolate said protein.
- 31. The process according to claim 30, wherein the extraction and purification of said supernatant fluid is performed using a 10mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing not less than 0.1 M NaCl at no more than 10°C.
- 32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the protein according to claim 17, as an active component.
- 33. A method of stimulating platelet agglutination, comprising administering a platelet agglutination stimulating amount of the protein according to claim 17, thereby stimulating platelet agglutination.
- 34. An antibody specifically reactive with the protein according to claim 17.
- 35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody according to claim 34.

36. A pesticide comprising the protein according to claim 17, as an active component.

REMARKS

Entry of the amendments to the specification and claims before examination of the application is respectfully requested. These claims have been amended to remove multiple dependencies and to put the claims in better form for prosecution. These claims patentably define over the art of record.

It is also respectfully requested that the above amendments be entered prior to calculation of the fees and prior to examination.

If there are any questions regarding this Preliminary Amendment or this application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #1830/49264).

October 2, 2000

Respectfully submitted,

istration No. 24,392

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SPECIFICATION

NOVEL HEMOLYTIC ACTIVE PROTEINS AND GENES ENCODING THE SAME

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to proteins having a hemolytic activity and genes encoding thereof. More specifically, the present invention relates to novel proteins having the hemolytic activity, a process for producing and the use of the same.

BACKGROUND ART

The sting injury by the jellyfish in sea bathing has occurred in various parts of the world. The sting injury by Carybdea rastonii or Physalia physalis has also occurred frequently in Japan every year in the season of sea bathing of the summertime. The degree of the symptom by sting differs by species of a jellyfish and the individual differences of patients. The first symptom is dermotoses, such as pain, flare, papule, vesicle and so on in the sting site. In a serious illness, patients may die with generating of hemorrhagic maculae and the necrosis, and also constitutional symptom, such as headache, high fever, nausea, dyspnea, and the fluctuation of a pulse. Although such sting injury is occurring frequently, the determination and pharmacological properties of the toxic components of jellyfish have not been studied intensively. Therefore, the development of medicines for treatment of the sting by the jellyfish is hardly performed before the present invention.

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The studies on the toxic components of Carybdea rastonii have reported by Sato et al., and they cleared that there are same active substances having physiological activities, such as hemolysis, platelet agglutination, mast cell degranulation, the vessel smoothness muscle contraction, the dermal necrosis, the heart poison and the fatality in the crude extract fractions from the freeze-dried tentacle of Carybdea rastonii. They also examined on the platelet agglutination effect and vessel smoothness muscle contraction effect of the toxic component (Akihiko Sato, "Research on the toxic component of Carybdea rastonii", The Journal of the Ochanomizu Medico-dental Society, vol. 33, No. 2, 131-151, June, 1985).

On the one hand, since the poison from the nematocyst of a jellyfish was non-dialyzable high polymer and deactivated by treatment with acid or alkali, or by heating processing, organic solvent processing, protease processing, etc., it was thought that the main components of poison were proteins.

Moreover, the purification of the protein toxin derived from a jellyfish has also been tried; however, the isolation and the purification of the active components maintaining the hemolytic activity were not performed since the toxin of a jellyfish itself was very easy to be deactivated. Therefore, the physical and chemical properties of the toxin from jellyfish have never been clarified up to now.

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The detailed studies on the toxic component of a jellyfish is very important for the development of drugs applying their various physiological activities, in particular, specific hemolytic activity and the platelet agglutination effect.

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Therefore, the problems to be solved by the present invention is providing an approach to development of the drugs for treatment of the sting injury by the jellyfish by means of isolating the proteins or peptides having as potent hemolytic activity as possible, in the state where the physiologic activity is retained. The present invention further provides the approach to study similarities on embryology or structure, and the species specificity of the protein having hemolytic activity to evaluate the structure-activity relationship thereof.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The inventors extensively performed the research for isolating the proteins having the hemolytic activity from the nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii* using the hemolytic activity as the parameter, while retaining these hemolytic activities. As the result, they found out the process for isolating and purifying the proteins retaining hemolytic activities, and clarified the protein from *Carybdea rastonii* having the partial chemical structure consisting the following amino acid sequences (1)-(3), and the molecular weight of about 50,000 Da (determined by SDS gel electrophoresis).

Amino acid sequence (1):

Gly-Glu-Ile-Gln-Thr-Lys-Pro-Asp-Arg-Val-Gly-Gln-Ala-Thr

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Amino acid sequence (2):

Gly-Asn-Ala-Glu-His-Val-Ala-Ser-Ala-Val-Glu-Asn-Ala-Asn-Arg-Val-Asn-Lys

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Lys

Amino acid sequence (3):
Met-Ser-Asp-Gly-Phe-Tyr-Thr-Met-Glu-Asn-Ser-Asp-Arg-Arg-

5 (wherein, an amino acid residue is written by the 3 letters notation defined by IUPAC and IUB)

Furthermore, they prepared the primers based on their partial chemical structures of the protein, and analyzed the gene sequence of about 1,000 base pair of said protein by conducting the RT-PCR to total RNA prepared from the tentacle of Carybdea rastonii by using these primers. Consequently, they further determined the full primary amino acid sequence of the hemolytic active protein of Carybdea rastonii by means of analyzing the gene sequence in 5'-end and 3'-end using the 5' RACE method and 3' RACE method.

Therefore, one embodiment of the present invention provides the specific protein having above-mentioned physiological, physical and chemical properties and represented by the amino acid SEQ ID NO 5, or the amino acid sequence thereof partially modified by the deletion or substitution of amino acid, and /or the amino acid sequence thereof partially modified by the deletion or substitution of amino acid further one or more amino acids are added.

Another embodiment of the present invention also provides the process for preparing such proteins.

Furthermore, another embodiment provides the gene encoding such proteins, the process for preparing the specific

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proteins using the gene, and the drugs or the pesticides using the same.

The present invention further provides the pharmaceutical compositions or the pesticides containing the proteins using these properties, particularly, the pharmaceutical compositions having the platelet agglutination effect etc.

Moreover, since a specific antibody can also be obtained from this hemolytic active protein according to a conventional method (Cell Technology, separate volume, "Experimental protocol of antipeptide antibody", Shujunsha Co.), the present invention also provides the pharmaceutical compositions containing said antibody.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The isolation and purification of the proteins having the specific physiological activity provided by the present invention can specifically be performed as follows. For example, the ultrasonication of the nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii* is carried out in phosphoric acid buffer solution, and then supernatants are collected by the centrifugal separation to obtain a crude extract. The object proteins can be separated and purified by subjecting this crude extract to ion exchange high performance liquid chromatography using TSK-GEL (Toso Co.), and the gel filtration high performance liquid chromatography with Superdex-75 (Pharmacia Co.).

The structure of the protein provided according to the present invention obtained in this way can be determined by combining the analysis procedure of the amino acid sequence by the selective degradation using the enzyme, and the analysis

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procedure of a gene sequence using the PCR method etc. For example, the amino acid sequence can be determined by processing the protein separated and purified as mentioned above with a lysylendopeptidase, fractionating the fragment using a high performance liquid chromatography, and analyzing it using an amino acid sequencer etc. Next, the gene sequence of the proteins can be determined by RT-PCR method etc. using the primers prepared on the basis of the amino acid sequence. Finally, the full primary amino acid sequence of the proteins can be clarified by determining the amino acid sequence on the basis of the gene sequence.

It was confirmed by such analysis that the protein provided according to the present invention has the molecular weight of about 50,000 Da (measured by SDS gel electrophoresis), and the partial amino acid sequences have the above-mentioned amino acid sequences (1) to (3).

As a result of homology search on the partial amino acid sequences, the homology between the protein of the present invention and the known proteins was very low. Therefore, it was suggested that the protein of the present invention having the hemolytic activity is completely novel protein, which is not similar to the known proteins.

Next, the determination of the gene sequence of about 1,000 base pairs by performing RT-PCR to total RNA prepared from the tentacle of *Carybdea rastonii* using the primers prepared on the basis of the partial amino acid sequence, and the determination of the gene sequences of the 5'-end and the 3'-end

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using the 5' RACE method and 3' RACE method were performed. Consequently, it is concluded that the hemolytic active protein of *Carybdea rastonii* has the full primary amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 5, and the gene encoding thereof has the base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 4.

The result of the homology search on these full primary amino acid sequences exhibited that the homology between the protein and the known proteins was low.

The method for preparing the specific protein of the present invention by separation and purification is characterized in retaining the hemolytic activity. For example, the separation and the purification in the state of retaining such hemolytic activity are attained by performing the processing such as ultrasonication using the above-mentioned phosphoric acid buffer solution or various high performance liquid chromatography in 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing above 0.1 M NaCl, preferably above 0.3 M, and more preferably above 0.5 M, at below 10° C, preferably below 5° C.

Therefore, the present invention also provides the method for preparing the protein by extracting and purifying them from the nematocyst of the *Carybdea rastonii* in the state of retaining the physiological activity.

The specific protein of the present invention also can be prepared by the gene recombination method. Preparation by the gene recombination method can be performed according to a conventional method. For example, it can be obtained by preparing the vector integrated with the gene represented by

SEQ ID NO 4, transforming a host cell by the vector, incubating or growing the host cell, and isolating and purifying the proteins having hemolytic activity of interest from the host cell or culture solution.

Since the protein provided according to the present invention has a hemolytic activity, for example, it may be used for the medicaments having the platelet agglutination effect and for the reagents for research on a hemolysis. Furthermore, it provides the new approach for the development of drugs, such as adrug for treating the sting by the jellyfish, and development of pesticides, such as an insecticide, using the hemolytic activity.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be described in detail with reference to the following examples; however, the present invention is not limited to the examples.

Example 1

20 1) Extraction of the nematocyst of Carybdea rastonii

200 mg of the nematocyst of the *Carybdea rastonii* obtained on the Miura peninsula, Kanagawa, Japan and cryopreservated at -80°C was immersed in 8 ml of 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0), and treated for 15 minutes by the ultrasonic wave (ultrasonic cleaner VS150, Iuchi Co.). The supernatant fluids were collected by centrifugal separation (3,000rpm, for 20 minutes). This operation was performed 3 times in total. Furthermore, the same extraction operation was repeated 3 times with 8 ml of 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solutions (pH 6.0)

containing 1 M NaCl, and then all the supernatant fluids were collected. After the extraction operation, ion exchange HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) of the following purification step was immediately performed.

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2) The purification by ion exchange HPLC (column: TSK-GEL CM650S, column size: 20 x 220 mm)

The above-mentioned column was equilibrated with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing 0.3 M NaCl. After the equilibration, the supernatant fluids obtained by extraction in the operation of the above-mentioned 1) were combined and diluted with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) to 4 times. The solution was loaded onto the above-mentioned column at a flow rate of the 3 ml/min. column was washed with 100 ml of 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solutions (pH 6.0) after the sample application. The elution was carried out by the 60 minutes gradient in 0 to 0.7 M NaCl concentration (in 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution: pH 6.0). Hemolytic activity was showed in many fractions eluting between 45 and 65 minutes after start of the gradient. In addition, hemolytic activity was examined about the hemolytic effect to sheep hemocytes (see the after-mentioned example 2).

3) The purification by ion exchange HPLC (column: TSK-GEL CM5PW, column size: 7.5 x 75 mm)

The above-mentioned column was well equilibrated with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing 0.3 M NaCl. The hemolytic active fractions obtained by purifying operation of the above-mentioned 2) were diluted with 10 mM

phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) to 4 times. The solution was loaded onto the above-mentioned column at the flow rate of 2 ml/min. The column was washed with 30 ml of 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solutions (pH 6.0) after the sample application. After washing, the elution was performed by the 60 min gradient in 0 to 0.8 M NaCl concentration (in 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution: pH 6.0). Fractions having hemolytic activity were eluted between 25 and 35 minutes after start of the gradient, and each fraction was applied to SDS-PAGE. The separating condition of the active component was verified, and the portions separated well were collected and used in the

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of the active component.

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4) Concentration of the hemolytic active component by ion exchange HPLC (column: TSK-GEL CM5PW, column size: 7.5 x 75 mm)

next step. On the contrary, the portions not separated were

further performed by chromatography to complete the separation

The column was well equilibrated with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing 0.3 M NaCl. The hemolytic active fractions obtained by purifying operation of above-mentioned 3) were diluted with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) to 4 times. The solution was loaded onto the above-mentioned column at the flow rate of 2 ml/min. The column was washed with 30 ml of 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solutions (pH 6.0) after the sample application. Afterwashing, 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing 0.8 M NaCl was then rinsed and the sample adhered into the column was allowed to elute. In about 5 minutes after exchange of

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the solvent, the portion of the hemolytic active component condensed and eluted at a stretch was collected.

5) The purification by gelfiltration HPLC (column: Superdex-75, column size: 16 x 600 mm)

Every 0.5-1.0 ml of the sample condensed by ion exchange HPLC was applied to the above-mentioned column equilibrated with 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) containing 0.8 M NaCl, and allowed to elute at the flow rate of 1 ml/min. Potent hemolytic activity was found out in the fraction eluting between 50 and 60 minutes after injection of the sample. After confirming the separating condition by SDS PAGE, the protein of the present invention, a hemolytic toxin, was separated by collecting the active fractions (about 1 μ g).

Example 2: Measurement of the hemolytic activity

Measurement of the hemolytic activity in each purification step in the above-mentioned Example 1 and measurement of the hemolytic activity of the protein of the present invention finally obtained were performed as follows.

1) Method

Hemolytic activity was measured by hemolysis to a sheep erythrocyte. That is, every 200 μ l of PBS(+) buffer solution containing 0.8% of sheep erythrocyte was put into the microwell plates of 96 wells (round bottom type). 10 μ l of the solution dissolved the fraction obtained in each purification step of the above-mentioned Example 1 in 10 mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH 6.0) was added to the plate. It was allowed to stand at room temperature for 3 hours, and the hemolytic

condition of the sheep erythrocyte of each plate was observed. In addition, the presence or absence of the retention of the hemolytic activity was determined by whether the fraction obtained in each purification step exhibits a perfect hemolysis.

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2) Results

- 2-1) The fraction obtained in each purification step of the above-mentioned Example 1 exhibited the perfect hemolysis to the sheep erythrocyte, and therefore, it became clear that it retains the hemolytic activity.
- 2-2) Moreover, the protein of the present invention having the hemolytic activity finally obtained by purification operation of the above-mentioned 5) in Example 1 caused the perfect hemolysis to the sheep erythrocyte in the concentration below 100 ng/ml (about 2 nM).

Example 3: Determination of the molecular weight and the partial structure on the proteins

20 3-1) Determination of the molecular weight

The single band visualized by applying the protein of the present invention having the hemolytic activity obtained by purification operation of 5) in Example 1 to SDS gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) according to the conventional method was compared with the protein molecular-weight marker (Pharmacia Co.). As the result, it was identified that the molecular weight of the protein of the present invention are about 50,000 Da.

3-2) Decomposition with the lysylendopeptidase

The protein was decomposed by adding 3 pM of Achromobacter Protease I (derived from Achromobacter lyticus M497-1: Takara Shuzo Co.) to 10 μ g of protein according to the present invention having the hemolytic activity obtained by purification operation of the above-mentioned 5) in Example 1, and incubating in 10 mM of Tris-HCl buffer solution (pH 9.0) at 30°C for 20 hours. The protein digested with the enzyme was applied to the high performance liquid chromatography (column: Bakerbond wide pore ODS), and separated with the 60 min gradient in 10 to 62% of acetonitrile concentration (in water containing 0.1% of trifluoroacetic acid) at the flow rate of 0.7 ml/min. Consequently, three peptide fragments eluting respectively at a retention time 19, 23 and 27 minutes were obtained.

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3-3) Determination of the amino acid sequence of each fragments by the amino acid sequencer

The amino acid sequence of three peptide fragments obtained as mentioned above was determined according to the conventional method using Shimadzu PSQ-1 protein sequencer (Shimadzu Co.).

As the result, three fragments have the following amino acid sequences (1) - (3), respectively:

25 Amino acid sequence (1):

Gly-Glu-Ile-Gln-Thr-Lys-Pro-Asp-Arg-Val-Gly-Gln-Ala-Thr

Amino acid sequence (2):

Gly-Asn-Ala-Glu-His-Val-Ala-Ser-Ala-Val-Glu-Asn-Ala-Asn-

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Arg-Val-Asn-Lys

Amino acid sequence (3):

Met-Ser-Asp-Gly-Phe-Tyr-Thr-Met-Glu-Asn-Ser-Asp-Arg-Arg-

5 Lys

(wherein, an amino acid residue is written by the 3 letters notation defined by IUPAC and IUB).

The homology search about each fragment with which the amino acid sequence was determined as mentioned above exhibited that the homology between these fragments and the known proteins was very low. Therefore, it was suggested that the specific protein of the present invention fractionated from the nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii* while retaining the hemolytic activity is completely novel protein.

Example 4: Determination of the full amino acid sequence of the protein and the gene encoding the amino acids 4-1) Preparation of total RNA of Carybdea rastonii

The tentacle (about 0.5 g in wet weights) of Carybdea rastonii was crushed in the liquid nitrogen, and homogenized in 5 ml TRIzol (registered trademark) reagent (GIBCO BRL Co.). To this mixture was added 1 ml of chloroform, and the mixture was agitated, and centrifuged with the cooling centrifuge (Sakuma Co.) [13,000rpm, for 15 minutes, at 4°]. The upper aqueous layer was fractionated, and to this solution was added 2.5 ml of isopropanol, then, the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 10 minutes. The supernatant fluid was

removed after the centrifugal separation (13,000rpm, for 10 minutes, at 4°) using the cooling centrifuge, and then 5 ml of 75% ethanol was added the residue. The supernatant fluid was removed after the centrifuge (10,000rpm, for 5 minutes, at 4°) to obtain the residue, then, the air-drying of the residue was performed for about 10 minutes. 100 μ l of RNase-free water was added to the resulting residue, and the mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at 60° to lyse RNA. About 0.5 mg of total RNA was obtained according to the above-mentioned method.

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4-2) Cloning of a partial cDNA

On the basis of amino acid sequence (1), amino acid sequence (2) and amino acid sequence (3), the following degenerate primers were designed and synthesized by the conventional method:

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7-F; GAR ATH CAR ACI AAR CCI G

7-R; CIG GYT TIG TYT GDA TYT C

12-F; GCI GTI GAR AAY GCI AAY MG

12-R; CKR TTI GCR TTY TCI ACI GC

14-1-F; GAY GGI TTY TAY ACI ATG G

14-1-R; CCA TIG TRT ARA AIC CRT C

12-2-F; GAY GGI TTY TAY ACI ATG GAR AA

12-2-R; TTY TCC ATI GTR TAR AAI CCR TC

(wherein, the above-mentioned alphabetic character was written based on the "Nucleotide Abbreviation List" (Cell Technology, separate volume, "Biotechnology Experiment Illustrated": Shujunsha Co.).

Next, according to the following procedure, single-strand cDNA was synthesized using SUPERSCRIPT (registered trademark)

Preamplification System for 1st-Strand cDNA Synthesis. That

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is, 1 μ g of total RNA , oligo(dT)₁₂₋₁₈, and DEPC-treated water were mixed, and the mixture was allowed to stand for 10 minutes at 70°C. Then, PCR buffer, 25 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM dNTP mix, and 0.1 M DTT were added to this mixture, and the resulting mixture was pre-incubated for 5 minutes at 42°C. Superscript II RT (200 units/ μ l) was added to this mixture, and the mixture was incubated for 50 minutes at 42°C and for 15 minutes at 70°C. The RNase H was added to the mixture, and then, the resulting mixture was incubated for 20 minutes at 37°C to obtain 1st-strand cDNA.

Subsequently, according to the following conditions, PCR was performed using GeneAmp PCR System 2400 thermal cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). That is, 1st-strand cDNA, PCR buffer, dNTP mix, primer 1 and primer 2 (wherein, primer 1 and primer 2 are any eight above-mentioned primers.), TaKaRa Ex Taq (registered trademark, Takara Shuzo Co.), and water were mixed. The reaction was performed by heating the mixture at 94° C for 5 minutes and repeating 3 cycles of 30 seconds at 94° C, 30 seconds at 94° C, and 27 cycles of 30 seconds at 94° C. The reactant was then treated for 5 minutes at 72° C.

The obtained reaction solution was electrophoresed on 0.8% agarose gel to confirm the amplified PCR products in the combination of 7-F and 12-R, 7-F and 14-1-R, 7-F and 14-2-R, 12-F and 14-1-R, and 12-F and 14-2-R. The sizes of each PCR product were about 600bp, 1,000bp, 1,000bp, 400bp, and 400bp, respectively.

4-3) Sequencing of the partial cDNA

Each PCR product was inserted into TA cloning vector pCR2.1

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(Invitrogene Co.), and the recombinant was transformed to the Escherichia coli JM109. The transformant was cultured on LB (containing 50 $\mu g/\mu l$ of ampicillin) agar medium. According to the following conditions, colony PCR was performed to the colonies obtained as a template using the M13 universal primer. The strain of Escherichia coli, PCR buffer, dNTP mix, M13 FW primer, M13 RV primer, TaKaRa Ex Taq (registered trademark, Takara Shuzo Co.), and water were mixed. The reaction was performed by heating the mixture at 90° C for 10 minutes and repeating 30 cycles of 30 seconds at $94^{\circ}{\circ}$, 30 seconds at $55^{\circ}{\circ}$ and 2 minutes at $72^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$, and then heating at $72^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ for 5 minutes. The reaction solution was electrophoresed on 0.8% agarose gel and the target colony PCR product was purified on the spin column of MicroSpin (registered trademark) S-400 (Amersham Pharmacia Then, the sequencing of the obtained product was conducted using ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems Co.).

The obtained sequence was analyzed using gene analysis software GENETYX-MAC (Software Development Co.). As the result, the partial cDNA sequence of about 1000 bp was analyzed, and each partial structure of amino acid sequence (1), amino acid sequence (2) and amino acid sequence (3) was determined to locate in this turn from N terminal of the protein.

25 4-4) Sequencing of the full-length cDNA

Following primers were synthesized based on the base sequence of the partial cDNA:

5'-RACE-4R; GCT CTA TCA ATA ACG GCA GC

5'-RACE-5R; TGT CTT TGG ATG GCC TCA TC

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- 5'-RACE-6R; GAT ACT TAG GTC GCT ATC CG
- 3'-RACE-1F; GTT CAG AGG CTG TTC TAA CG
- 3'-RACE-2F; ATG TCT GAC GGC TTC TAC AC

Next, according to the following procedure, 5' RACE and 3' RACE were performed using 5'/3' RACE Kit (Boehringer Mannheim Co.).

(a) 5' RACE

1 μg of total RNA, cDNA synthesis buffer, dNTP mix, 5'-RACE-6R, AMV reverse transcriptase, and DEPC-treated water were mixed, and the mixture was incubated for 60 minutes at 55°C and for 10 minutes at 65°C to obtain 1st-strand cDNA.

Next, 1st-strand cDNA thus obtained was purified on the spin column, then, reaction buffer and 2mM dATP were added to the 1st-strand cDNA, and the mixture was allowed to stand for 3 minutes at 94° C. Terminal transferase (10 units/µl) was added to the mixture, and the resulting mixture was incubated for 20 minutes at 37° C. After the incubation, 1st-strand cDNA, PCR buffer, dNTP mix, 5'-RACE-5R, oligo(dT)-anchor primer, and water were added to the above mixture. The reaction was performed by heating the mixture at 94° C for 5 minutes and repeating 30 cycles of 30 seconds at 94° C, 30 seconds at 55° C and 1 minute at 72° C, and then heating at 72° C for 5 minutes. Consequently, the nested-PCR was performed to the 1st-PCR product as a template using the combination of 5'-RACE-4R and PCR anchor primer under the same condition as 1st-PCR.

The 1st-PCR product and the nested-PCR product were electrophoresed on 1.5% agarose gel to confirm the band of about 500bp. This nested-PCR product was inserted into TA cloning vector, and the sequencing was performed according to the

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determination of the base sequence of cDNA described in the above-mentioned 4-3), then the sequence was analyzed.

(b) 3' RACE

1 μ g of total RNA, cDNA synthesis buffer, dNTP mix, oligo(dT)-anchor primer, AMV reverse transcriptase, and DEPC-treated water were mixed, and the mixture was incubated for 60 minutes at 55°C. Subsequently, the reactant was treated for 10 minutes at 65°C to obtain 1st-strand cDNA.

Next, 1st-PCR thus obtained was performed under the following condition. 1st-strand cDNA, PCR buffer, dNTP mix, 3'-RACE-1F, PCR anchor primer, TaKaRa Ex Taq (registered trademark, Takara Shuzo Co.), and water were mixed. The reaction was performed by heating the mixture at 94° C for 5 minutes and repeating 30 cycles of 30 seconds at 94° C, 30 seconds at 55° C and 2 minutes at 72° C, and then heating at 72° C for 5 minutes. The nested-PCR was performed to the 1st-PCR product as a template using the combination of 3'-RACE-2F and PCR anchor primer under the same condition as 1st-PCR.

The 1st-PCR product and the nested-PCR product were electrophoresed on 1.5% agarose gel to confirm the band of about 600 bp. The nested-PCR product was inserted into TA cloning vector, the sequencing was performed according to the determination of the base sequence of cDNA described in the above-mentioned 4-3), and the sequence was analyzed.

As a result, the size (1610bp) and the sequence of cDNA encoding the novel hemolytic active protein of Carybdea rastonii, and the number (450aa) and the sequence of amino acid of the protein became clear. That is, the hemolytic active protein

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of Carybdea rastonii had the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 5, and the gene encoding thereof had the base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 4.

The amino acid sequence (1) (SEQ ID NO 1), the amino acid sequence (2) (SEQ ID NO 2), and the amino acid sequence (3) (SEQ ID NO 3) corresponded to the amino acid number 56-69 of SEQ ID NO 5, the amino acid number 250-267 of SEQ ID NO 5, and the amino acid number 363-377 of SEQ ID NO 5, respectively. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the poly A sequence exists after the nucleotide number 1600 of SEQ ID NO 4.

The novel protein of the present invention obtained as mentioned above is the specific protein having the following physiological activity, and physical and chemical property, as indicated by the example:

- (a) having hemolytic activity;
- (b) having a molecular weight of about 50,000 Da (determined by SDS gel electrophoresis);
- (c) having the amino acid sequences 1 to 3 described above as a partial amino acid sequence; and
 - (d) having the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 5 as the full amino acid sequence.

Industrial applicability

Since the protein having the hemolytic activity derived from the nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii* provided according to the present invention is a novel protein which is not similar to known protein, as a result of the homology search on the partial amino acid sequence and the full primary amino acid

sequences, it is useful as a biochemical reagent for example, elucidating the mechanism of a hemolysis etc.

It also provides the new approach directed to development of drugs, such as the medicine for treating the sting by the jellyfish, on the basis of study of correlation of the structural activity in a molecular level, and the antibody on the protein or the partial peptide, etc. Furthermore, it is useful as the drugs having a platelet agglutination effect etc., and pesticides using a hemolytic activity.

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	Gln	Gly	Trp	Gly	Trp	Gly	Thr	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Pro	Gly	Asp	Gln	Gly
	385					390					395					400
	His	Met	Arg	Phe	He	Pro	Leu	Arg	His	Giy	Lys	Tyr	Met	Vai	Ser	Ser
10					405					410					415	
	Lys	Arg	Trp	Pro	Asn	Trp	Phe	Met	Tyr	Met	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly
				420					425					430		
	Tyr	He	Arg	Ser	Trp	Glu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gln	Gly	His	Trp	Ser
			435					440					445			
15	He	Thr													_	
		450														

What is claimed is:

- 1. A protein having following properties:
- (1) having hemolytic activity;
- 5 (2) having a molecular weight of about 50,000 Da (determined by SDS gel electrophoresis); and
 - (3) having the amino acid sequence represented by any of SEQ ID NO 1 to SEQ ID NO 3 as a partial amino acid sequence.
- 10 2. The protein according to claim 1, wherein the protein is obtained from nematocyst of *Carybdea rastonii*.
 - 3. A protein having the hemolytic activity which has the same amino acid sequence as the hemolytic active protein according to claim 1, or the amino acid sequence modified by the addition and deletion of one or more amino acid, and/or the substitution by other amino acid to said amino acid sequence, and which is obtained from the cultivated product of the transformed cell prepared by genetic recombinant technique.

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- 4. A protein having amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 5, or the amino acid sequence modified by the addition and deletion of one or more amino acid, and/or the substitution by other amino acid to said amino acid sequence, and having hemolytic activity.
- 5. The protein having hemolytic activity according to claim 3 or 4, wherein said protein is obtained from cultivated solution of transformed cell prepared by genetic recombinant

technique using polynucleotide which hybridizes with polynucleotide encoding at least one of the amino acid sequences represented by SEQ ID NO 1 to SEQ ID NO 3.

- 6. A process for preparing the protein according to claims 1, 2, or 4 comprising of ultrasonicating the nematocyst of Carybdea rastonii in phosphoric acid buffer solution, and extracting and purifying the supernatant fluid after centrifugation by ion exchange high performance liquid chromatography and gel filtration high performance liquid chromatography to obtain the protein.
 - 7. A process for preparing the protein according to claim 6, characterized by carrying out the ultrasonication for a nematocyst in phosphoric acid buffer solution, or treating by ion exchange high performance liquid chromatography and gel filtration high performance liquid chromatography in 10mM phosphoric acid buffer solution (pH6.0) containing not less than 0.1M NaCl at not more than 10° C.

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- 8. A gene encoding the amino acid sequence of the protein having a hemolytic activity according to any one of claims 1 to 5.
- 9. A vector comprising the gene according to claim8.
 - 10. A host cell transformed by the vector as claimed in claim 9.

- 11. A process for preparing a protein having hemolytic activity comprising culturing or growing a host cell as claimed in claim 10, and recovering the protein from said host cell or culture solution.
- 12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the protein according to any one of claims 1 to 5 as an active component.

- 13. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 12, wherein the composition has platelet agglutination effect.
- 14. An antibody whose antigens are protein according to any one of claims 1 to 5, or those partial peptides.
 - 15. A pharmaceutical composition using the antibody according to claim 14.
- 20 16. A pesticide comprising the protein according to any one of claims 1 to 5 as an active component.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Novel proteins providing the new approach to development of the drugs and pesticides with the use or application of a hemolytic activity, and novel proteins having the following properties and the genes encoding thereof are provided:

- (1) having hemolytic activity;
- (2) having a molecular weight of about 50,000 Da
 (determined by SDS gel electrophoresis);
- (3) having an amino acid sequence represented by any of SEQ ID NO 1 to SEQ ID NO 3 as a partial amino acid sequence; and
- (4) having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 5 as the full amino acid sequence.

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PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY - PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my citizenship, postal address and residence are as stated below; that I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one inventor is named below) or a joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the invention entitled:

are named below) of the	inventor is named below) c e invention entitled:	or a joint inventor (i	f plural inventors
Novel Hemolytic	: Active Proteins and	Genes Encoding Th	ne Same
the specification of w			
is attache	ed hereto, or		DCE / IDOO / 01607
<u>X</u> was filed was amende	on <u>March 30, 1999</u> and an	as Application Serial(if applicable	
	have reviewed and under:		
	ng the claims, as amende to disclose all information		
defined in 37 CFR \$1.5	66. I hereby claim foreig	n priority benefits ι	under Title 35, United
	y foreign application(s)		
	identified below any fore		
Prior Foreign Applicat	_	• •	Priority Claimed
JP10-88569	JAPAN	01.04.1998	Yes
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year)	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year)	
hereby claim the be application(s) listed application is not dis by the first paragraph disclose all informati which became available	nefit under Title 35, Uni below and, insofar as the sclosed in the prior Unite h of Title 35, United Sta on known to be material to between the filing date on ng date of this application	subject matter of each d States application ates Code, \$112, I act of patentability as dept the prior applicati	of the claims of this in the manner provided knowledge the duty to efined in 37 CFR \$1.56
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(signature of 1st inventor)

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ECLARATION AND PO	WER OF ATTORNEY	Attorney Docket No.
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(date)	(signature of 4th inventor)	.
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Residence:		-
(date)	(signature of 5th inventor)	
INVENTOR:		
Citizenship:		
Post Office Address/		
Residence:		

(signature of 6th inventor)

(date)